the third day of the first wheezing episode and continued for at least 2 weeks. Terbutaline with the same delivery system was provided for as-needed use. Symptoms and β-agonist use were recorded daily for the 3 years of the study. One-hour study visits were conducted every 6 months. Nasal aspirates for viral culture and infant lung-function tests were monitored.

RESULTS. A total of 294 infants had at least 1 treatment with a total of 1661 episodes (577 episodes were not verified by an investigator). During the entire study, 83% of the ICS and 82% of the placebo days were symptom free. Twenty-four percent of the patients who received ICS and 21% who received placebo developed persistent symptoms. A respiratory virus was isolated in 369 (63%) of 583 episodes, but there was no relation to treatment outcome. Over the 3 years of the study, growth and bone mineral density (ultrasound technique) were not different in the groups.

CONCLUSIONS. Early intervention with ICS did not effect the duration of acute illnesses or progression to persistent disease.

REVIEWER COMMENTS. The results of this very important study were confounded by the effect of delaying 3 days to initiate therapy, the unclear efficacy of the delivery system, and that 40% of the events were not confirmed by the investigators.

URL: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2007-0846NN

 Bradley E. Chipps, MD
 Sacramento, CA

Long-term Inhaled Corticosteroids in Preschool Children at High Risk for Asthma


PURPOSE OF THE STUDY. To determine the role of inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) in preventing the development of asthma in a group of high-risk children before the development of symptomatic disease or abnormal lung function.

STUDY POPULATION. Subjects were 285 children aged 2 to 3 years at high risk for developing asthma.

METHODS. Subjects were assigned to fluticasone propionate (FP) 88 μg twice per day with a pressurized metered-dose inhaler with spacer or placebo for a 2-year treatment period. The patients were observed without treatment for 1 year.

RESULTS. During the 2-year treatment period, there was significant improvement in symptom-free days for those in the FP group (86.8%–85.9%). Children in the FP group had more episode-free days, decreased exacerbations, and decreased need for extra controller medication. Those in the ICS group had a 1.1-cm decrement in growth after the first 2 years of the study, but this difference decreased to 0.7 cm after the 1-year observation period.

CONCLUSIONS. Although ICS had a significant effect on the burden of asthma during the treatment period, there was no evidence that a long-term effect was carried over to the 1-year observation period.

REVIEWER COMMENTS. The burden of childhood asthma is benefited with administration of ICS, but there is no evidence that long-term disease modification occurs.

URL: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2007-0846OO

 Bradley E. Chipps, MD
 Sacramento, CA

Rapid Effects of Inhaled Corticosteroids in Acute Asthma: An Evidence-Based Evaluation

Rodrigo GJ. Chest. 2006;130:1301–1311

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY. To analyze available evidence on the early (1–4 hours) clinical impact of inhaled corticosteroids (ICSs) for adults and children with an acute asthma exacerbation in the emergency department (ED).

STUDY POPULATION. A total of 470 adults (≥18 years old) and 663 children (6 months to 17 years old) seen in the ED or an equivalent care setting with a diagnosis of acute asthma.

METHODS. A search was conducted of Medline (1966 to February 2006) and Embase (1974 to February 2006) databases, the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, bibliographic reviews of primary research, review articles, and citations from texts. Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials conducted in the ED or equivalent care setting comparing ICSs to placebo or systemic corticosteroids were analyzed. Primary outcome measures included hospital admission and ED discharge rates. Secondary outcomes were spirometric measures, clinical symptoms, heart and respiratory rates, oxygen saturation, and adverse effects, all measured from 1 to 4 hours of the protocol.

RESULTS. Fifty articles were identified on the initial search, and 17 of these randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies (6 included adults and 11 included children) met the above-stated criteria. Eight studies compared ICSs with placebo, 3 compared ICSs plus systemic corticosteroids (SCSs) with SCSs, and 6 compared ICSs with SCSs. ICS doses used in the trials ranged from 400 μg to 2 mg dispensed by inhaler or nebulizer, and the ICSs used included fluticasone (3 studies), budesonide (8), flunisolide (2), dexamethasone (1), and beclomethasone (3). “Multiple-dose” protocols administered ≥3 doses of ICS at ≤30-minute intervals, and “single-dose” protocols administered ≤2 doses at ≤30-minute intervals or ≥1 dose at >30-minute intervals. Six studies examined the discharge rates 2 to 3 hours after multidose ICS treatment and found that a signifi-
Long-term Inhaled Corticosteroids in Preschool Children at High Risk for
Asthma
Bradley E. Chipps
Pediatrics 2007;120;S140
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2007-084600

Updated Information & Services
including high resolution figures, can be found at:
/content/120/Supplement_3/S140.1

Subspecialty Collections
This article, along with others on similar topics, appears in the following collection(s):
Pharmacology
/cgi/collection/pharmacology_sub
Therapeutics
/cgi/collection/therapeutics_sub
Pulmonology
/cgi/collection/pulmonology_sub
Asthma
/cgi/collection/asthma_subtopic

Permissions & Licensing
Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:
/site/misc/Permissions.xhtml

Reprints
Information about ordering reprints can be found online:
/site/misc/reprints.xhtml
Long-term Inhaled Corticosteroids in Preschool Children at High Risk for Asthma
Bradley E. Chipps
Pediatrics 2007;120:S140
DOI: 10.1542/peds.2007-0846OOO

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
/content/120/Supplement_3/S140.1